The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—is at war with no principle of right, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it recommends itself to the benevolence and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

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For the Pacific.

CHASTENING.

Hebrews, 12th chapter. 6th to 11th verses, inclusive.—Revelations, 3d chapter, 19th verse.

The truths of God to us are strange as true;
This one may seem a paradox to you;—
"Whom the Lord loves he chastens," but 'tis given,
By Paul, the ambassador of the king of Heaven!
I'd choose to doubt it, but that I must own,
My loving father oft chastised his Son;
Most loving then, I've learned since older grown,
Though then I liked not the Paternal frown.
And so a check imposed—when sin runs wild,
The Heavenly Father's rod will grieve his child.
And Paul admits 'twill yield no present joy,
But saved at last his noblest praise employ!—
There are, whom God sees best with love to win!
While others would presume on love to sin;
And better means are used to bring them in!
Some saints by chastening are perfected best,
Some sinners ne'er had sought the promised rest
"Unwhipped of justice;"—thus I stand confessed!
God serves his various ends in various ways,
By various means, we may not stop to trace:
But now, with kind permission asked of you,
I'll introduce a case I have in view.

Freighted with human souls, blithe as the lark,
One sunny morn sailed forth a bonny bark:
They voyage on; and evening skies grow dark;
Night closes, and to them knows no glad morning,
A wild storm bursts upon them e'er its dawning;
Though weary days drag on they bring no light,
'Tis long, dark, fearful, and terrific night.
Should none bear down to relieve the tempest-tossed,
The mariner knows e'er day, they'll all be lost.
His anxious heart despairs, his anxious eye
Consults his glass, or scans the windward sea,
The less'ning gale, or speedy help to see.

Condemned ones there, are sick at heart, and sad;
Heaven frowns—or all ablaze with light looks mad.
The pealing thunder echoes far abroad;
They tremble; 'tis the angry voice of God!
Summoned, they own his right and dread command,
And dare not question, now they feel they stand
With none to deliver from the Almighty's hand!
There, chilled with horror at the impending fate,
Imploring mercy, *if 'tis not too late!*
Their day of life in trifles dreamed away,
This night of death first wakes them up to pray!
Indifferent long, now painfully sincere,
E'en at this hour God hears the earnest prayer;
And there accepts amid that gathering gloom,
And lights with peace and blessing to the tomb!
Mid war, and strife, and storm, bids calmly die,
Transported thence to homes prepared on high,
From old prepared for them God's word declares,
They now first choosing them have made them theirs.
The Spirit's influence, long forbearance, love,
Have failed to win them; but that he above
May bring them safely, this affliction sends;
And this accomplishes his gracious ends.
Wrecked in mid ocean, and no rescue near,
Faith wings a prayer, "Oh! Jesus! wilt thou hear!
My hardened heart relents, I own my sin,
Oh, Ark of safety! Saviour, take me in,—
I own thy justice, still thy aid implore,
And swear to serve thee if I reach the shore.
I consecrate to thee, henceforth my all,
Or long, or short my life;—but now I call
On thee—in mercy—e'er the billows roll
O'er my cold body, Saviour! save my soul!
I trust in thee, in Thee my hope repose,
That if I die, I shall, as thou hast rose
Again triumphant over death and hell,
Arise with thee, forevermore to dwell!
Past life away, no more my sin I cherish;
I trust in thee, Lord save me or I perish!"
* * * * * * *
Thus in apparent anger, Jesus smiled;
When most he chastened most he loved his child!
Love ne'er had conquered, trial broke the heart,
And won from sin to choose the better part;
And learned in death what life had never given,
Triumph o'er death, and life beyond in Heaven.
The victory proves the wisdom of the course;
If spared to gain the shore these had proved worse;
Rather than lose the loved, God takes by force!
He sometimes does, but does not often so,
'Twere madness to presume on this, you know:—
Chastising you for sin, as is your due,—
Loving as well, he yet may not *force* you.
Among the unrepenting few you dwell,
Who scorn God here but to repent in hell!
"Best blessings, then, come thus to us disguised;"
God first essays to love, I am advised,
Chastising but who obeys not unchastised!
Then go not scourged into your right estate,
But be persuaded *e'er it be too late!*

VERUS.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian of Napoleon, has been supplying the Congregational pulpit of Farmington, Me., since November last. We learn that he has removed to Farmington, and will continue to supply there for the present.

Rev. Dr. Ide showed some "eight dollar brandy," at a temperance meeting in Springfield, on Wednesday evening, which was manufactured at a cost of only ten cents per gallon.

DR. SCOTT ON BIBLE AND POLITICS.

No. 2.

The Constitution of the United States has no bearing upon the question as to legislative power of the State over subjects of this nature. There is no grant of power to Congress in regard to the matter. The Constitution of the United States is a grant of certain powers for the general good, and such implied powers are necessary to carry into execution those expressly granted. The federal government have no original sovreignty. It is a creature of compact, agreed upon by the people of the United States, or the States, and which, is a vexed question not necessary to this discussion. The powers of the federal government are defined in the Constitution. Congress can not legislate upon any subject not embraced within the power granted. Article vi, section 3, quoted by the author, is as follows: "The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by *oath* or *affirmation* to support the Constitution, but no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under the United States."

Amendments to the Constitution, Article 1, is the following: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

These two provisions *imply*, says Dr. Scott, that people "may worship as many Gods as they please, and worship anything as God they may choose, or worship *no God at all*." See page 41 of the book.—Now with all due respect, what is an oath or affirmation? It certainly has some relation to religion and futurity otherwise it is a farce. It avowes a belief in some God of some kind. The very terms oath and affirmation in a legal as well as a common sense view import an appeal to a divinity of some kind or other. Bouvier in his law dictionary says, "oath is a declaration made according to law before a competent tribunal or officer to tell the truth; or it is the of one who, when lawfully required to tell the truth, takes God to witness that what he says is true. It is a religious act by which the party invokes God not only to witness the truth and sincerity of his promise, but also to avenge his imposture or violated faith, or in other words, to punish his perjury if he should be guilty of it." As usual with this author, numerous authorities are cited to maintain the definition. Mr. Paley's Moral Philosophy, cited in Richardson Dictionary, and adopted in defining the word oath, it is said "but whatever may be the form of the oath the signification is the same. It is the calling on God to witness, *i. e.*, to take notice of what we say, and it is invoking his vengeance or renouncing his favor, if what we say be false, or what we promise be not performed." Paley's Moral Philosophy b. iii, ch. 16. It is to be remarked that my reverend friend only quotes the concluding paragraph of the article req iring the oath, which I have inserted at length. This article provides that all officers shall take an oath or affirmation, but no religious test shall be required. Now the true meaning and intention of this article, is simply that the kind of religious belief or mode of worship of the person should not be an exclusion from office. At this time Catholics and non-conformists were excluded in England because they could not conscientiously take the oath prescribed, and while not excluding any sect, the provision in the Constitution necessarily implies a belief in God. In Phillips evidence, page 8, "an examination upon oath implies that a witnes should go through a ceremony of particular import, and also that he should acknowledge the efficacy of that ceremony as an obligation to speak the truth. By taking an oath, a witness makes a formal and solemn appeal to the Supreme Being for the truth of the evidence he is about to give, and imprecates the divine vengeance on his head, if what he shall say should be false." In relation to this 3d section of article 6, the late Judge Story in his commentaries on the Constitution s 969, says "that all those, who are entrusted with the execution of the powers of the national government, should be bound by some solemn obligation, to the due execution of the trusts reposed in them and to support the Constitution, would seem to be a proposition too clear to render any reasoning necessary to support it."

"Oaths have a solemn obligation upon the minds of all reflecting men, and especially upon those who feel a deep sense of accountability to a Supreme Being." In requiring an oath, the Constitution does not ignore all religion, but the following clause was added to prevent any sectarian test from being applied. I quote again from Judge Story's commentaries as to the true meaning of this article.

Sec. 971. "The remaining part of the clause declares that 'no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States.' This clause is not introduced merely for the purpose of satisfying the scruples of many respectable persons, who feel an invincible repugnance to any religious test or affirmation. It had a higher object; to cut off for ever every pretence of any alliance between church and State in the national government. The framers of the Constitution were fully sensible of the dangers from this source, marked out in the history of other ages and countries, and not wholly unknown to our own. They knew that bigotry was unceasingly vigilant in its stratagems, to secure to itself an exclusive ascendency over the human mind, and that intolerance was ever ready to arm itself with all the terrors of the civil power to exterminate those, who doubted its dogmas, or resisted its infallibility. The Catholic and Protestant had alternately waged the most ferocious and unrelenting warfare on each other; and Protestantism itself, at the very moment, when it was proclaiming the right of private judgment, prescribed boundaries to that right, beyond which if any one dared to pass, he must seal his rashness with the blood of martyrdom. The history of the parent country, too, could not fail to instruct them in the uses, and the abuses of religious tests. They there found the pains and penalties of non-conformity written in no equivocal language, and enforced with a stern and vindictive jealousy."

From Section 972 I extract the following: "It was easy to foresee that without some prohibition of religious tests, a successful sect, in our country, might by once possessing power, pass test laws, which would secure to themselves a monopoly of all the offices of trust and profit under the national government."

The obvious necessity and propriety of limiting this matter if an oath was required, is apparent; but why require an oath? Simply because the framers of the Constitution proposed to add the sanctions and restraints of religion to official duty. Not Paganism or Mahomedanism, but the religion of christianity as contained in the Bible of the old and new Testament.

Congress, on the first of June, 1789, during the session of the first Congress, passed a law to carry this clause of the Constitution into effect, which is the law at the present day.—See 1st United States statutes at large, page 23. With this I close what I have to say as to this clause of the Constitution, which has been strangely misinterpreted by a Doctor of Divinity.

So far from ignoring all religion and all Gods, or any God, it requires an acknowledgment and a necessary belief in religion of some kind. True, all sectarianism, or bigotry, or fanaticism is guarded against as it should be. As to whether it recognises the religion of christianity, or Brahma, or Mahomet, or any other superstition, we shall have occasion to discuss hereafter; I am now only combatting the naked proposition as laid down in this book. "It is there implied," says the reverend author, "they may worship as many Gods as they please, and worship anything as God they may choose, or *worship no God at all*." The italics are mine. I come now to consider the remaining clause of the Constitution, being the first amendment and the language of which I have before stated. Is there any implication in this that all religion is ignored. All these amendments may, as observed by Judge Story, be regarded rather as a bill of rights than a Constitutional compact. The truth is, the Constitution has nothing to do with religion in any form, except as necessarily incidental in the case of an oath. It was not the design of its framers to ignore all religion or to establish any. It was intended to provide against any union of church and State so far as the federal government was concerned. It has nothing to do with the questions we are discussing in the aspect assumed by the Rev'd author. But on this clause I concur in the views of Judge Story, and again quote from his commentaries on the Constitution, which are of much higher authority than any views I could present.

Sec. 986. "And first, the prohibition of any establishment of religion, and the freedom of religious opinion and worship."

How far any government has a right to interfere in matters touching religion, has been a subject much discussed by writers upon public and political law. The right and the duty of the interference of government, in matters of religion, have been maintained by many distinguished authors, as well those, who were the warmest advocates of free governments, as those who were attached to governments of a more arbitrary character. Indeed, the right of a society or government to interfere in matters of religion will hardly be contested by any persons who believe that piety, religion, and morality are intimately connected with the well-being of the State, and indispensable to the administration of civil justice. The promulgation of the great doctrines of religion, the being, and attributes, and providence of one Almighty God; the responsibility to him for all our actions, founded upon moral freedom and accountability; a future state of rewards and punishments; the cultivation of all the personal, social, and benevolent virtues; these never can be a matter of indifference in any well ordered community. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive, how any civilized society can well exist without them. And at all events, it is impossible for those, who believe in the truth of christianity, as a divine revelation, to doubt that it is the especial duty of government to foster, and encourage it among all the citizens and subjects. This is a point wholly distinct from that of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and of the freedom of public worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience.

Sec. 987. The real difficulty lies in ascertaining the limits, to which government may rightfully go, in fostering and encouraging religion. Three cases may easily be supposed. One, where a government affords aid to a particular religion, leaving all persons free to adopt any other; another where it creates an ecclesiastical establishment for the propagation of the doctrines of a particular sect of that religion, leaving a like freedom to all others; and a third, where it creates such an establishment, and excludes all persons, not belonging to it, either wholly, or in part, from any participation in the public honors, trusts, emoluments, privileges, and immunities of the State. For instance, a government may simply declare, that the christian religion shall be the religion of the State, and shall be aided and encouraged in all the varieties of sects belonging to it; or it may declare, that the Catholic or Protestant religion shall be the religion of the State, leaving every man to the free enjoyment of his own religious opinions; or it may establish the doctrines of a particular sect, as of Episcopalians, as the religion of the State, with a like freedom; or it may establish the doctrines of a particular sect, as exclusively the religion of the State, tolerating others to a limited extent, or excluding all not belonging to it, from all public honors, trusts, emoluments, privileges, and immunities."

Sec. 988. Probably at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the amendment to it, now under consideration, the general if not the universal sentiment in America was, that christianity ought to receive encouragement from the State, so far as is not incompatible with the private rights of conscience, and the freedom of religious worship. An attempt to level all religions, and to make it a matter of State policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation.

Sec. 989. It yet remains a problem to be solved in human affairs, whether any free government can be permanent, where the public worship of God, and the support of religion, constitute no part of the policy or duty of the government in any assignable shape. The future experience of christendom, and chiefly of the American States, must settle this problem, as yet new in the history of the world, abundant in experiments in the theory of government.

Sec. 990. But the duty of supporting religion, and especially the christian religion, is very different from the right to force the consciences of other men, or to punish them for worshipping God in the manner which they believe their accountability to him requires.

Sec. 991. The real object of the amendment was not to countenance, much less to advance Mahometanism, or Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating christianity; but to exclude all rivalry among christian sects, and to prevent any national establishment which should give to an hierachy, the exclusive patronage of the national government. It thus sought to cut off the means of religious persecution, (the vice and pest of former ages,) and the power of subverting the rights of conscience in matters of religion, which has been trampled upon almost from the days of the Apostles to the present age. The history of the parent country had afforded the most solemn warnings on this head, and even New England, the land of the persecuted puritans, as well as other colonies, where the church of England had maintained its superiority, had furnished a chapter as full of dark bigotry and intolerance as any which could be found to disgrace the pages of foreign annals.

Sec. 992. "It was under a solemn consciousness of the dangers from ecclesiastical ambition, the bigotry of spiritual pride, and the intolerance of sects, thus exemplified in our domestic as well as in foreign annals, that it was deemed advisable to exclude from the national government all power to act on the subject." The author then refers to the predominance of different sects in different States, and concludes: "The only security was in extirpating the power. But this alone would have been an imperfect security if it had not been followed up by a declaration of the right of free exercise of religion and a prohibition of all religious tests. *Thus, the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State governments, to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and State Constitutions.*" The italics are mine.

I have made this long extract because it presents in clear and appropriate language the whole case as to the construction of the Constitution of the United States, and shows where the power over this subject belongs.—Perhaps the authority of the great expositor of the Constitution was unnecessary to men whose habits of thought had induced reflection on this subject, but we see the Constitution of the United States relied upon by an eminent Divine as authority on propositions entirely ignored by the instrument.

The two clauses grouped together by the Rev'd author of the book reviewed, have no necessary connection, but relate to entirely different subjects. I quote again from the book. "*Seventhly*, I do not find then, in the Constitution of the United States, or the word of God," says the author, "any right or power conveyed to us as christians, or as men, to persecute a fellow-man, or to subject him to any civil disability, or to impose upon him any temporal pains or penalties for his want of religion, or on account of the kind of religion he professes, nor on account of the manner of his worshiping the Supreme Being, provided, he does not invade the rights of his neighbor or commit an offence against *good morals*. I do not find any authority in christianity to turn a meeting-house into a stable, to pull down a convent, to burn down a monastery, nor to blow up a heathen temple. I do not believe *christianity* allows us to visit the offender against the sanctity of the Sabbath with any pains or penalties." I have made this long extract from the book to show to what mere *clap-trap* the author resorts; setting up cob-houses to knock them down. No one contends for any power to persecute, to create civil disability or inflict any pains or penalties for want of religion, or on account of religion, to pull down convents, or burn monasteries by authority of the Constitution of the United States, or any other authority. There are no such questions involved. I should be glad to be informed however, what the author deems "good morals." Where does he get the code. Is it the code of Confucius, Zoroaster, Brahma, Mahomet, or the Bible? The Mormons believe in Polygamy as a religious duty. Is this good morals? Bigamy in the view of our Rev'd author would be admissible; any punishment of it, persecution. But the question returns, what are good morals, and whence do you take the code from? That there may be, as stated by the Rev'd author, an offence against good morals is admitted by him. If there may be an offence against good morals, there may be a punishment prescribed. There is no other morality in these United States except that founded upon christianity. The Rev'd author sees his difficulty and says, "and just so far as Mormons, &c., may on the plea of conscience be guilty of crimes and misdemeanors, and offences, in the sight of the law, the magistrate may restrain them; but not for their religion, or their want of religion, but because they are offenders against the laws of the land." Page 42.

What right have we upon the principles of this book, to pass such laws. It invades no one's rights that a Mormon has *two wives*. It meddles not with the *material* interests of men, and for this only is government instituted, on the theory of this Rev'd Divine. The allusion to convent-burning, because such a crime was once committed in the State of Massachusetts, is a fling at the New Englanders not in good taste. Perhaps it may be found that other parts of the country south of Mason & Dixon's line have not been free from intolerance.

But I am going ahead of my subject. I shall discuss in my next number the relation of the State government to public morality—its powers under the Constitution and laws. By morality I understand the morals of the christian religion. The State is Sovereign.—The United States have certain delegated powers and can exercise no other.

LAYMAN.

The Rogue's Gallery.

The Rogues' Gallery is growing up into an important institution. The collection of portraits known by that name and exhibited at the Detective's Rooms in the General Police head-quarters, corner of Broom and Elm streets, now number 240. The advantages of the idea are daily illustrated in enabling persons to identify burglars, pickpockets and other villains by whom they have suffered. A short time ago, for instance, a man whose house was broken into by a fellow whose face he had seen, but who had escaped arrest, looked over the gallery and instantly spotted the perpetrator; and another person who had his pocket picked, recognized the "knuck" among the portraits, and officers were at once put on the track of the guilty parties. By a frequent examination of these photographs, the detectives become so familiar with them that they easily identify the originals on the street; and the regular members of the department—as far as they choose—derive a similar benefit from the exhibition. Sometimes criminal refugees from other cities are picked up in this way. For example, not long ago a fellow was arrested here on suspicion of being a pickpocket, and his face was duly added to the gallery. A Boston policeman happening to be in town shortly afterward, recognized this man as a burglar who had escaped from his city, and by that means had succeeded in procuring his arrest, and he was taken back to Boston and put in the penitentiary for ten years.

An examination of the portraits is favorable to the claims of physiognomical science. Imagination doubtless exaggerates the evil aspect of a known culprit, but there is no mistaking the hideous lineaments of vice and crime which lower upon the spectator from the Rogues' Gallery. Low cunning, ferocity, unbridalled intemperance and lust, and especially that malignant, misanthropic look which we expect to find in the branded outlaws of society, are stamped on most of the faces—although some exhibit a well counterfeited innocence and amiability which make them all the more dangerous to the public. These are generally confidence men and other plausible rascals, who live by their wits. The greater proportion are young men—say under twenty-five; and it is notorious that the majority of our most hardened villains do not much exceed that age.

Most men do not object to the exhibition of their portraits in public places; but rogues are decidedly opposed to lending their facial ornaments to this gallery, and most of them require a little gentle compulsion before they will consent to sit for pictures. There is a variety of ingenious ways of bringing them to terms. One is, to fasten placards on their backs and parade them on Broadway till they give up of pure shame—a feeling which is not probably altogether extinct in the breast of the worst of men. One obstinate fellow was escorted up and down Broadway sometime ago with a large label, "pickpocket," upon him. He held out well for a while, and endured the comments and jeers of the public with high stoicism, but finally burst into tears and expressed a willingness to have his portrait taken. Another, and more common process is to pass the contumacious chap from one station house to another, showing him up to the men at roll call, until he has made the entire circuit of the precincts, unless he gives in at an early stage of his disgraceful progress, which he generally does. The rascals, when placed before the camera, sometimes screw up their faces into forms of heightened ugliness, so as to prevent subsequent identification; but they are promptly informed that such grimaces will not be allowed, and that they will be detained until they assume a natural countenance.

It is a great point with the rascals, even the most hardened of them, to get their portraits out of the gallery—and to this end they make all sorts of propositions to Sergeant Lefferts—but he has only one condition of acquiescence, with which they are very slow to comply, and that is to abandon their evil course; and when he is satisfied that they have thoroughly reformed, he will grant their request. Sometimes, when the culprit is a beginner in crime, the Sergeant very kindly consents to keep his picture in a private drawer, away from the public view, with the understanding that it will be added to the collection if he offends again. Thus the Rogues' Gallery is not only a potent agent in the detection of crime, but what is of greater importance, in its prevention.—*Jour. of Com.*

Miscellaneous.

On the 27th ult., Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, resigned his charge on account of protracted ill-health. On Tuesday following, there was a meeting of the church, when Dr. Bushnell read a letter of resignation, in which he urged their acceptance of the same, and relinquished the church from paying him a salary through life, which they had sometime before voluntarily fixed upon him. But instead of dismissing him outright, as he requested, they voted him leave of absence five years. Dr. Bushnell has been settled in Hartford 26 years. He proposes to return to California.

THE OLD FEDERAL STREET CHURCH AT BOSTON.—At the commencement of the demolition of the Federal street church, a large number were present to secure relics of the building. The family pew of the world-famed Channing seemed to be the special mark of the relic-hunters, and portions of it were sold at high prices.

A silver plate, six by four inches, was found under the southeast corner of the old church, by workmen engaged in demolishing the venerable edifice. The plate bears the following inscription:

"A House for Religious Worship, here erected A. D. 1729. J. Morehead, Pastor.
Rebuilt, A. D. 1744.
Removed and the foundation of this House laid, April 11th, 1809.
William E. Channing, Pastor."

PEKIN.—An American gentleman who not long since visited the capitol of China, a city estimated to contain about two millions of inhabitants, says it is strongly fortified, its walls being 14 miles in circumference, 28 feet high, 24 feet thick at the base, and 12 at the top, with spacious towers all around, 70 feet distant from each other, and look-out barracks at the gates nine stories high. The city is divided into two parts, one inhabited by Tartars and the other by Chinese. In each there is a street four miles long and 120 feet wide. The emperor's palaces and gardens occupy two-thirds of the Tartar city. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the city itself. It has always been a very exclusive place, no foreigner having been permitted to enter its walls till recently.

Rev. Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh, Scotland, having been compromised by the praise of the New York *Observer*, has thought it necessary to write a letter, declaring his abhorence of American slavery, and his astonishment that Christian ministers in this country can be silent in respect to it.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man fell head-foremost through a hatchway in the warehouse, striking a barrel of lard and burying himself to the depth of two feet, leaving his legs sticking up in the air. Before he could suffocate he was drawn out, looking like a mammoth candle with a double wick.

The hot-houses of the Czar, in latitude 60 north, contain the finest collection of tropical plants in Europe. Palm trees are 60 feet in height, and there are banks of splendid orchards. The hot-houses are about a mile and a half in length.

The Buffalo *Advocate* says: "Four large and costly Presbyterian Churches will likely be built the present season, in this city. We refer to Dr. Thompson's, Dr. Hescock's, Dr. Corning's, and the new Delaware street church, now being built by Mr. George Palmer.—That will do for one season. Success to all such enterprises.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Extract from Rev. Dr. Tyng's Address before the National Sabbath School Convention:

I was wandering, scarce two years ago, in a beautiful garden around the town of Jaffa, the ancient Hesperides. Perhaps on the earth there are no plains so beautiful as those in the neighborhood of Jaffa. Oranges, and citrons, and pomegranates, with every variety of the nectarine and apricot, were growing there in such profusion that it seemed as if the heavenly world had been brought down to vegetate upon the earth. Roving around this enchanting place, I remarked a well of water, and one man employed continually with a peculiar, ancient, Eastern mechanism, in drawing water. It consisted of a row of buckets tied on a thong going around on a wheel, each one, day and night, drawing its own bucket full of water into a trough prepared to receive it.—As I wandered around I saw a little boy, who with his foot turned the current of water, throwing it now upon the root of this little tree, and now upon another, stopping it off from this and turning it on another, till each little thirsty root got its own appointed portion of the living stream. And thus fertility, beauty, loveliness, and unlimited attraction were growing up everywhere around. Ah! suppose the man at the buckets let all the water in the well—we might kill him a deep man, because he had got down where nobody could see him—but of what avail would he be to the thirsty garden?

Or suppose, having drawn the water, like a careless child plunging into a narrow-necked bottle, he should splash it around on every side, and thus deluge one spot while every other was left dry and parched! All this, my friends, might be illustrated in certain moral cases not well for us to pursue in the particular; but the actual fact—was it not a perfect illustration of the Sunday School?

Revelation is the well, and the pastor is the laborer drawing from its depths, all the time, whether in his dreams upon his couch, his morning thoughts, his evening meditations, or in his daily cares; and this not to hoard, as pouring into the trough only, but here and there are the appointed agents to see that every little tree is watered and refreshed with the living stream. Soon the little one becomes a thousand, and the man rejoices in the work of his hands.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1859.

THE DASHAWAYS.

We little dreamed when a few months ago we announced to the public the organization of a Dashaway Temperance Club, that it would so soon grow into the proportions of a State, if not National society. At the time, we hailed it as the forerunner of great good. We were confident it would succeed. The right sort of men had hold of it—the right spirit controlled it—an unmistakeable and true born enthusiasm was apparent in all its members, and we saw not how it could fail of the greatest success.

But we confess it has outstripped our expectations, the good it is doing is beyond reckoning. We are too conversant with human nature to believe that this new interest can be kept at white heat for years; it is not necessary that it should in order to accomplish its great and incalculable good. The excitement which exists among this efficient corps, is one of the most natural and rational kind. It must prevail among those who are accustomed to do what they do with a "three times three and a tiger," and who, at their respective engines cannot suppress, even if they would, feelings of the strongest "*Esprit du corps.*" What else can be expected but a full burst of enthusiasm when they all take hold of this new engine of reform in common, led on too, by the same man who leads their dashing forces against that terible fiery foe, the merciless consumer of peaceful homes and dwellings.

Our object in penning this article is not to dwell so much on the probable and future, as to give a condensed account of the actual and present condition of this Dashaway body.

Our readers are already aware that the movement commenced on the first of January of the present year. The occasion sprang from the excessive holiday drinking of five boon companions. From Christmas to New Years day they had not drawn a sober breath—and when at last they did, a vow was made to abjure the fiery beverage for six months to come. One immediately proposed to meet the next evening (Sunday) and invite their friends to join them in the pledge. Nineteen responded to the call, and those, organized the now famous Dashaway Club.

Since then the increase has been so rapid that it has become necessary to remodel their original constitution and make their platform broad enough for a whole state to stand upon. The pledge is the most novel and ingenious thing of its kind we have seen. It strikes just one blow—but that is a thundering one. It binds a man simply "*not to drink.*" He may sell it, he may make it; he may roll his liquor into the cellar and out of it twenty times a day if he chooses, but he must not taste it. For all we see, this is enough. It is working wonders. There are some who belong to the Dashaways who are to-day selling liquor behind bars. These are compelled to be living witnesses if not constant lecturers against dram drinking. Frequently they are invited to drink with friends; "No," is the reply, "I am a Dashaway." "You a Dashaway and selling liquor!" "Yes, but I don't drink, and I'll get out of this business as soon as I can." How many Othelles will soon lose "their occupation" if this business of drinking were to cease? What profit in its manufacture or in trade? The pledge of the Dashaways is less radical than those we have been accustomed to, but it promises a great work. Perhaps, now that the iniquity of the manufacture and sale has been fully shown under the old regime, this will come in as a new dispensation to strike one of the most mortal blows which old Intemperance has yet received.

The organization numbers now nearly six hundred members in this city. Under the present constitution no one is allowed to withdraw from the Association unless he has been a member at least six months. Only two of this number have been known to break the pledge, and one of these has renewed it again. There are rumors here and there, perhaps raised by interested parties, that Dashaways will drink, but the Investigating committee have not yet found proof except in the two cases mentioned. The cost of becoming a member is twenty-five cents, to which is added a weekly due of only twelve and a half cents. There are no delays or ceremonies attendant on membership. A friend gives the Standing Committee the name of the person wishing to join. They next propose him in public, and being vouched for, is elected. The pledge is then read, accompanied with explanatory remarks by the President and Vice President; after which the candidate signs the pledge.

Applications for charters are coming in constantly from the interior. Letters have been received from Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Petaluma, Placerville and Nevada. In these places, branches, or auxiliary clubs, will be formed without delay, as arrangements have been perfected to furnish all who apply, with the necessary charters, document, etc.

It may be asked by some, what particular and special good are these Dashaways doing?

First. There is a saving in this city alone of $500 a day, which but for this association would be spent for rum. Some make the estimate at a much higher figure, but on $500 the Secretary can safely lay his hand as saved.

Secondly. It benefits individuals somewhat as follows: One of the coppers attached to a good merchant, has always earned his five dollars a day; before he dashed away the cup. Saturday night always found him moneyless; now he finds his week's wages in his pockets. This is only one of many.

Thirdly. The Dashaways are become Good *Samaritans.* The poor drunkard is picked up and carried, not to the station house, as formerly, but to their rooms; there they care for him, furnish him with food, clothing and such things as he must have.

They act the friendly part, and persuade him, if they can, to join their ranks. Of course few, only, can say "no" to such friends.

In the *Fourth* place they take this great reform to the masses themselves. It is not surrounded with ceremony—not barred by secrecies. It takes with it nothing but total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. It makes no allusion to religion, to politics or business. It denounces no rumseller or manufacturer, it simply asks a man to stop drinking for at least six months.

All classes meet here together; all have perfect freedom of speech; and while there are many plain, unvarnished speeches, one would be surprised to hear the telling remarks which drop from men who never before spoke in public. The very *patois* of Pike or the blunt language of the sea gives force and fire to truth when uttered by men in earnest. There are also many speeches made by members that may be classed as ornate, brilliant, and powerful.

Another great good which will bring out, more than anything else, the good Samaritan qualities, is the providing a "*home for the inebriate.*"

A Board of Managers has been appointed consisting of F. E. R. Whitney, James E. Wainright, W. H. Jones, J. Urmy, and M. Hall, Jr., to report on a plan which will secure this object. This looks like work in earnest. It is putting temperance into practice—carrying it to the door of the most wretched and unfortunate of human beings.

An institution of this kind will be worthy the most splendid and noble efforts of the Dashaways. It will be a focus of life and power which will keep them a permanent body long after any present furor has passed away, and the blessings of thousands ready to perish shall follow them to the latest generations.

"The Times" and the Bible in Schools.

The Times of yesterday comes to Dr. Scott's rescue in a long editorial column, in excluding the Bible from our Public Schools. It comments on queries of ours in our last issue, respecting a certain dilemma in Dr. Scott's argument.

The criticism of the *Times* only shows that the gap in the Dr's logic, is such that his friends cannot but fall into it when they attempt to leap over. Dr. Scott, in the most emphatic and unqualified manner, in his power, puts in a plea for "equal, *perfect,* ABSOLUTE religious freedom." Freedom of conscience for the "whole world and the rest of mankind." Freedom of conscience of course to the Protestant as well as to the Catholic. We asked that if the Protestant's conscience wanted the Bible in the Public Schools, and the Catholic conscience opposed it, and inasmuch as both must have *absolute* religious freedom, which of these consciences must rule, or yield? It is Dr. Scott himself who arrays one against the other, and we simply ask him what is to be done about it? *Absolute* freedom of conscience is his watch-word, but how can both have it without war in the camp?

We said that the Dr. had made no provision for this dilemma—had proposed no basis for a compromise of consciences in conflict. He lays stress to be sure on the Constitution, but this very Constitution is the Dr's great palladium of "*absolute*" freedom of conscience. The compromise proposed by the *Times* is, that the Protestant give up his conscience, (it is a small matter) or rather keep it at home, and let the Catholic conscience run riot in the school room. This is all very well, *if* the Protestant party will agree. Why should'nt they? this compromise of conscience is a bagatelle at the best. But if it does not, holding on to Dr. Scott's great doctrine of *absolute* freedom or exercise of conscience, asserts its inalienable right, we ask Dr. Scott and the *Times*, again, how is the matter to be settled, without compromising the conscience of the Protestant, any more than the Catholic? If the Protestant must give up everything, and the Catholic nothing, what becomes of this *absolute* freedom of conscience?

We hope the editor, who in this article certainly has not displayed his usual nerve and pith of brain, will read the forth-coming arguments in our columns on the great question, candidly and carefully. If so, we expect yet to see him stand in this matter as he does on many others, on the side of truth and the public weal.

Now as to the whole argument of the book on "Bible and Politics," no careful reader will fail to see that there is but just *one* error in it, and that is in the beginning. Its premises are wrong, and no man, we care not who he is, can work out logic to advantage with such material.

THE FLORAL FESTIVAL.

A more brilliant and beautiful festival was never witnessed in this city than the opening of the Floral Festival in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening. Musical Hall was thronged with interested visitors, and the singing of Mrs. Leach and others swept in its best moods through the vast audience. The weather was propitious; the stars of evening shone with their loveliest beauty, and the mild summer air so rare to our San Francisco climate at this season, allured the old and young to this great gathering.

The Hall was decorated with evergreen thrown into arches, bowers, columns and pyramids, richly variegated with a truly California profusion of roses besides many other splendid and beautiful flowers. The whole air seemed loaded down with the rich perfume of such a forest or garden of flowers. The labor expended in beautifying the Hall was only equalled by the true taste and genius that devised the display.

The festival will continue till Friday night, and will be open both day and evening. Those wishing to regale themselves on strawberries and ice cream, will find no pleasanter place to go, than to one of those ten bowers which resemble fairy seats. Last evening, tableaux vivants, representing beautiful and striking scenes, were produced with great perfection and skill, and the effect of the whole almost beyond criticism.

This evening another concert will be given by several of our most talented singers, which of course includes Mrs. Leach and her friends. Friday night, tableaux will again be the chief attraction. Strangers visiting the city will find it a pleasant resort, while our own citizens cannot fail to appreciate both the pleasure, beauty, and object of the Festival. The Association is one of the noblest and best in the State, and may the greatest success crown its efforts.

ENTERPRIZE IN THE MINES.

Except among Chinese miners, the cradle and the tom are seldom to be seen in our mines at the present day. They are relics of the past. The surface diggings have been deepened, hundreds of feet into the hills, and mining has become at last not only a permanent but proportionately expensive, and a thoroughly systematized business.

Riding in the stage from Empire Ranch to Timbuctoo, the passenger's curiosity is excited by a large iron pipe which extends some 2,700 feet on the ground for the purpose of conveying water to the hydraulic diggings in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo.

This pipe is made of boiler iron 3-16 of an inch in thickness, it is 20 inches in diameter and 2,700 feet in length, the head of water is 33 feet, and at its lowest depression it is increased to 93 feet. It will deliver 15 cubic feet per second. The advantages of this pipe over the ordinary flume, are several. It is perfectly water tight at all times, thereby saving a great amount of water. It will outlast probably six wooden flumes, and there is no expense required to keep it in order. The effects of heat and cold upon it are provided for by the insertion of an expansion joint which affords free play for the swelling and contraction of the iron, while the cistern or reservoir which feeds the pipe is placed on wheels so as to make room for this iron Boa to stretch itself in warm weather or shrink up in cold.

This pipe belongs to the Excelsior company of which our friend Mr. J. W. Taylor is the President. From him we learned that it was manufactured in New York city, and the entire cost as it now lies, amounts to the handsome sum of $13,000. So satisfactory has this investment been to the company, that they have ordered another similar but larger pipe from New York. The new one will be of the same length, 2,700 feet, 40 inches in diameter, and will deliver its contents at the rate of 86 cubic feet per second. It is expected to arrive in December, and will cost when fitted up in its place $21,000.

We look upon this new method of conveying water as not only a great improvement but bound in time to wholly take the place of the present clumsy, as well as expensive flume.—Those of our old friends in the Atlantic States who went away years ago, with the impression that mining was simply to scratch the surface of the hills, would be astounded out of their senses were they to see the scale on which mining operations are now carried on.

Sucker Flat and vicinity, where this pipe is to be seen, four years ago was considered nearly worked out. The ditch company were in trouble about the disposal of their surplus water and expended $60,000 in extending their ditch to Ousleys, in order to save themselves. To-day they are selling to several companies from $100 to $125 worth of water every working day of the week, and the Ousley extension lies useless property. Besides the T. U. company the Excelsior ditch and Bouyer's are selling at like rates. For the next 15 or 20 years the demand for water in these same mines will increase rather than diminish. So much for one chapter about our mines giving out.

FOREIGN AND PRIVATE COIN.

It is our good fortune, perhaps some might say, misfortune, not to be heavy losers by reason of the depreciation of the current value of foreign and private coin in our market.

"*Blessed be nothing,*" is a congratulation we have applied to ourselves many a time, as we have seen the fortunes of thousands swept away in a moment by fire, or some sudden financial crisis. Very little foreign or private coin had we, to mourn over, the morning it was announced that all such trash would no longer be received at more than its mint value. Still we were not indifferent to the loss suffered by others. It is of no avail now to investigate the causes, or make enquiries concerning the introduction of so much foreign coin into the country, to get rid of it, is the great question. Some blame the banks, but the banks are really the heaviest losers. Traders and peddlers, those who bought the coin in the United States and other places at a discount, and threw it into our market at par are the ones to be blamed, but who are they? We have heard a few deep and indistinct anathemas against the measure, but what good will they do? We know it is hard to look at a gold sovereign and feel that somebody has shaved you to the amount of twenty-five cents, and more or less on every other coin, but now that the work has commenced we are glad of it. We lose one dollar all told by the overturning of the money changers tables, but we shed no tear over it knowing that in the end, it will result in great good to the public, and put an effectual stop to the Jewish business of importing coin. This of itself is sufficient revenge.

We pity the miser and the money hoarder, and the comfort we would administer to such, is the wish, that rust and moth may corrupt and eat away their useless piles until they learn that the true and only proper use of money is to spend it so as to do good to the world and thereby make friends, who will receive them when they fail, into everlasting habitations.

Meeting of the Presbytery of San Jose.

This body met on May 10th, in the Alameda Presbyterian church at Centreville. All the members present except Bishop Corwin, of Honolulu. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Bishop S. B. Bell, of Oakland, from 1 Kings, 19th: 12th. "A still small voice."

According to a standing rule, public services were held in the church each evening through the week; and Rev. S. B. Bell remained over the Sabbath, and preached impressive sermons to crowded, attentive audiences.

The meeting was characterized by that frankness and brotherly love, which made it sweet to deliberate together. A large proportion of the time was spent in discussions pertaining to the active duties of the ministry, and the doors now open for Christian labor.

It was *Resolved*, That each member of this Presbytery seek out and encourage worthy young men to enter this holy office, and to impress upon Christian parents the duty of dedicating their sons to this great work.

The Standing Committee on education for the ministry, elected, consists of Bishops Bell and White and Elder McDonald; that on Home Missions, of Bishops Brier and White and Elder Saunders.

Reports from the churches and ministers were encouraging.

Presbyterian church in Oakland reported a larger attendance on preaching and at the weekly prayer meeting than ever before; success in supporting the gospel; an interesting prayer meeting among the students of the College, and some cases of inquiry for light and salvation. Rev. A. F. White of Gilroy reported a church in process of erection.

Rev. W. W. Brier reported that the church in Centreville had received nine members within three months. A general religious interest pervades the valley; that the people of Alvarado and Brooklyn, in Alameda county, are raising funds to erect comfortable Presbyterian churches in each of these places. It was reported that the church in San Jose City had secured the services of Bishop Hamilton, and would undoubtedly prosper under his pastoral care.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet on the 9th of August, at the place which shall be designated by the Moderator.

By order of Presbytery.

W. W. BRIER, *Stated Clerk.*

["Better late than never." The good common sense of Bishop Brier, in designating pastors of churches, by a term which expresses the nature of their work and office, will commend itself to our intelligent readers. *Bishop* is a much more simple and modest title than REVEREND.—ED.]

For the Pacific.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:—I have recently returned to this city from a two weeks tour up the Sacramento Valley, and into the mountains as far as Downieville. I have got a glimpse of the vast resources of the State, and of its social and moral condition, and have been deeply interested in what I have seen and heard.

I must confess I am surprised at the vast amount of labor and money that have been expended in road-making and other enterprizes. Some who visit this section from the older parts of our country, I am told, wonder that no greater advance has been made in public improvements, but I am amazed that so much has been accomplished in the short time that has elapsed since the first settlement of the State. It seems almost incredible even to an eye-witness, that stages can run where they daily go in the mountains and that the waters that supply the demands of the mines are brought from such distances as they are in spite of the tremendous obstacles in the way; and as for the hydraulic operations at San Juan, Nevada, Timbuctoo, and elsewhere, it is not strange that Dr. Bushnell should have compared them to the work of demons, tearing down the hills and laying open the bowels of the earth.

But on these points I do not design to dwell; I wish rather to say a few words through your columns in respect to the religious wants of the region which I have visited, and of other parts of the State. It is melancholy to see so many people as are congregated in the various towns and settlements either entirely destitute of the public means of grace, or living in total neglect of them. Many communities have no stated preaching of the gospel; others are only occasionally supplied, and of these the supplies are in many cases little better than none, and some of them worse, while in those places that have churches and settled pastors but the merest fraction of the population ever attend on the ministration of the word. In one place where I spent a Sabbath, perhaps one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty people attend church, while I saw hundreds and hundreds on my way to church at an auction in the principal street and in the stores, saloons, &c., which were all open through the day. In the evening of that Sabbath, a public meeting of citizens was held, to take measures for establishing a fire department and for procuring a fire engine for the town! In another place a travelling singer was advertised to give a concert and a sort of theatrical performance on *Sunday* and Monday evenings!

These may not be fair specimens of the state of things in California in general, but they give a not very exaggerated idea of the moral and religious condition of the mines in general, to say nothing of the large towns. Probably not more than one twelfth of the citizens of the principal cities ever enter a Protestant house of worship, and in the mining districts a far smaller proportion hear the gospel preached.

Now the question is, what shall be done to reach these multitudes that are perishing in sin with none to warn them of their guilt and danger, and to point them to the only Saviour? It is impossible to establish in every place a pastor, or even to furnish it with stated preaching, to any adequate extent.—And even if we could institute religious services regularly, the masses would not attend upon them. It seems to me, then, that some extraordinary means are needed for the purposes of evangelization in the present condition of things here.

If one or more good men, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and of experience in the work of evangelists could be secured to go through the State and hold protracted meetings in the cities, towns, villages and settlements, both where there are ministers, (with their hearty co-operation,) and where there are none, there would, in my opinion, be an incalculable amount of good accomplished. I have no doubt such an enterprise entered upon in the right spirit, and sustained by the prayers of christians, would result in numerous revivals and would be eminently successful in strengthening and encouraging ministers and their people, in the conversion of multitudes of sinners, in the planting of more churches, and in the elevation of morals and the promotion of a correct public sentiment generally. An impression, I feel quite confident, would be made most deep and salutary in favor of the Sabbath, and of religion and a desire created for the stated means of grace.

In fact, I know of no more promising field for such effort than this State now offers, and were I at liberty I would without hesitation throw myself into the work, imperfectly as I should be fitted for it. My feelings have been deeply interested by what I have learned of the wants of the State in this respect. There is not a place which I have visited, from San Francisco to the mountains and back, where it does not seem to me that a series of daily meetings for the preaching of the word and for prayer would, by God's blessing be successful in greatly advancing the cause of religion.

Such a movement, it seems to me, is needed more than anything else at this moment in this State, and its inauguration would be a new era in its moral and religious history. The ordinary means of grace, are important, *indispensable* even, to the *permanent* prosperity of Christ's cause here, nor would I for a moment seek to disparage them or lessen confidence in them. But what I urge is the employment of the means alluded to *in addition* to those already in use. The condition of things in this State is peculiar and demands peculiar efforts on the part of christians for the establishment of christianity here. The present means are doing good, *but not all the good that needs to be done and that may be done.* Something must be superadded or thousands upon thousands of sinners will perish from among us, who are not now reached by the gospel. Protracted meetings are adapted to the circumstances of new settlements, and they bring multitudes together to hear the truth that will not come to God's house on the Sabbath. And they are especially adapted to mining regions where it is so difficult to sustain settled pastors, or to secure the attention of the people. A series of such meetings in *every* city and village in this State would give an impulse under God to the cause of truth that would never be lost.

Let it not be looked upon as a new measure or as a dangerous one. It is neither. It is as old as christianity, and has been adopted in similar circumstances within the sphere of my own observation with the best results. The new regions of the West, and especially the lead mining sections of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, bear witness to-day to the great good resulting from such efforts as I have alluded to. Many churches there, now strong and supplied with pastors, owe their existence to such measures, while others have been greatly enlarged and strengthened by them.

There may be thought to be, however, one obstacle in the way of carrying out this plan, viz: the want of rooms large enough for holding such meetings in many places. To remedy this, I would suggest the adoption of the plan resorted to once in Ohio, and more recently in Philadelphia, and about to be carried out in New York city, the procuring of a large TENT capable of accomodating 500 or 1000 people or more, and which might be carried from place to place. The pecuniary means could be easily raised in this city and elsewhere in the State for defraying the expense, and I have no doubt such a tent would be filled every night for a year or two to come, in this city and State, with attentive hearers of an able and faithful preacher of the truth.—*Shall the experiment be tried?*

Some man or men can doubtless be had who have had experience in such meetings and who could be induced to come to this State and enter upon such a course of labor. If such an agency is needed God will provide it in answer to the prayers of his people. And no nobler work could engage any man who is adapted to it and who would go forth in the spirit of Paul and the early ministers of the gospel. To have such an agency in the evangelization of this great Empire State, and to be so extensively useful in laying the foundations of christian institutions here which shall in all time to come bless the millions that shall dwell on this Pacific coast, were an object worthy the zeal and aspirations even of a Paul. Who would not covet such a work?

Brethren in the ministry and in the churches, without respect to denomination, shall not an effort be made to find the man or men of apostolic spirit to enter upon such an enterprize and shall they not be called to it and the movement be speedily inaugurated? Will you not think of it and pray over it? Will you be content to let so many thousands remain unaffected by the gospel as are not now reached by it?

J. C. H.

OAKLAND, May 20, 1859.

EDITOR PACIFIC: The kind and favorable mention you pleased to make of me in yesterday's issue of your esteemed paper, is to me a timely word of encouragement, for which accept my many thanks. Such heart gushings of fraternal sympathy for a brother and fellow-laborer, do us good in our struggles against a common foe, "The foe of all mankind." The paragraph referring to my lectures in Andover, through my own fault, does not leave the true impression, however. It is indeed true, that I have delivered forty-six temperance lectures in Andover, Mass., but not all in one series. In my last labors as a temperance ecliporteur and lecturer, in that town, holding meetings in churches, halls and school houses, I pledged eight hundred persons differing in ages from seven to seventy, as follows:

PLEDGE.—"I do solemnly promise totally to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a drink, from the manufacture or sale of them except for medicinal purposes. I also promise totally to abstain from the use of tobacco and profane language."

At a Sabbath evening lecture in the West Parish of that town, I pledged eighty persons as above. A most worthy Christian gentleman, who himself took the pledge, observed that it looked a little Father Matthew-ish.

Fraternally and gratefully, your brother.

G. W. FINNEY.

CAPT. PENDLETON.

The trial of Capt. E. Pendleton, of the *Sarah Park*, has resulted in his conviction on three charges: 1. For beating and wounding; 2—for stripping and flogging; 3—for imprisoning; and acquitted on charges for withholding suitable food and nourishment, and for cruel and unusual punishment. The verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

The acquittal from the charge of cruel and unusual punishment will take by surprise, all those who saw the poor mutilated wretches when they were taken to the Hospital. If the verdict is strictly a just one on this point, it must be on the ground that cruel punishment is *not unusual* at sea, and that no punishment of such brutes as seamen can be cruel, and such a thing as withholding suitable food and nourishment from them, is absurd—doctors to the contrary notwithstanding. Two biscuits a day and a mug of water for hard-working, weather-beaten seamen suitable nourishment? So say the jury who clamored for *their* dinner.—Query.—Did their dinner consist of dry biscuit and water? If it did, what is their opinion of a Marshal who keeps juries on such fare? Prisoners fare better than that at San Quentin.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.—A very handsome donation was made by the good people of *Iowa Hill* on the 12th inst., to the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, the Methodist minister of that place. The amount given was four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents. If it does not come out of his regular salary, it is one of the very best donation visits ever given in California, and there are but few men more worthy of it than brother Wilmot. He is one of those laborers who is eminently "worthy of his hire."

ANOTHER.—The Methodists in Sonora recently contributed $100 to the University of the Pacific.

☞ A few extra copies of this week's issue, containing a full account of the Dashaways, on hand.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We are indebted to H. H. Bancroft & Co. for the works of Fielding, published by Derby & Co., New York, in four volumes.

Fielding's works make up a part of the English classics, and Walter Scott has ranked him first of British novelists. "Real Life and Every Day Scenes," says the *Cyclo. Eng. Lit.*, "he depicted with a truth and freshness, a bouyancy and vigor, and such an exuberance of practical knowledge, easy satire and lively fancy, that in his own department he stands unrivalled."

SMOLLETT'S WORKS.—We are also indebted to H. H. Bancroft & Co., for a complete set, consisting of six volumes of this distinguished writer, who has long stood prominent among the best English authors. A critic says of his works, that their charm "consists in their broad humor and comic incidents, which, even when made farcical, seldom appear improbable, and are never tiresome.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION—Published quarterly, and Edited by Henry Barnard, L. L. D. F. B. Perkins, Hartford, and F. C. Brownell, New York, Publishers. One year, $4. Single copies, $1 25.

This is a large quarterly of 320 pages, and is of rare worth, and is a credit to New England. It is embellished with fine steel engravings of Mrs. Emma Willard, Samuel Phillips, jr., Seth J. North, Thomas H. Barrowes, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. Its range of subjects, includes such topics as *The German Universities; History of Common Schools in Ohio*; Thomas H. Burrows, and the School System of Penn; John Locke and his Pedagogy. Of the whole range it may well be said to be incredibly large. Perhaps there is no system of instruction practiced, either of ancient or modern times, that does not come under its discussion, and by a comparison, at once critical and close, great light is thrown on what constitutes the true and best mode.

THE HESPERIAN for May—edited by Mrs. F. H. Day.

This elegant monthly has again made its appearance. It is filled with articles well and ably written. "The Dictator at the Dessert," *a la autocrat &c.*, sparkles with fine humor and poetry. This number is ornamented with a fine likeness of Mrs. T. O. Larkin, the first resident American woman in California; also a handsomely colored engraving of the red breasted or cinnamon Teal. The introduction or prologue in the "Trip to the Ocean," is too top heavy for the really readable and interesting article that follows. It begins on too grand a key for what comes after it.

THE CALIFORNIA CULTURIST for May—edited by W. Wadsworth, Secretary of the California Horticultural Society.

If all other publications of the kind are as well filled with valuable and varied matter, and as well stocked with editorials as this number of the *Culturist*, our agriculturalists, as a class, need no higher encomiums of their intelligence and improvement. Their patronage of such periodicals speaks volumes in their praise.

GRAND BALL, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The congregation worshipping in Calvary church, Bush street, were annoyed and disturbed by a gay party, who assembled at the upper rooms of Musical Hall, at an early hour of the evening Sunday night, during worship. We had hoped that no repetition of these amusements would occur again, so long as Chief Burke was at the head of our police. The windows were all opened, curtains drawn and the whole display of bridal array, etc., exhibited to the church-going people as they departed to their homes.

The above we take from the *Times* of Tuesday. The blame cannot be thrown on Chief Burke. Had Calvary church, with its influential pastor and membership, heartily labored for a Sunday Law, perhaps such disturbances would not now exist, to annoy Christians, worshipping under their vine and fig tree. As things are, we see not how churches can rid themselves of the evils of a *Sabbathless* land, and to complain is out of the question, unless they have first done their duty.

CITY ITEMS.

SAILING OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER.—The *John L. Stephens* started for Panama on Friday last, with only four hundred and twenty passengers bound for the Atlantic States, sixteen of whom designed going by the Tehuantepec route. The treasure shipment amounted to $1,792,727 80.

MOUNT VERNON CONTRIBUTIONS.—Since the 20th of April last, Mrs. M. G. Blanding, Vice-Regent of this State, has received $3,297 75 contributions to the Mount Vernon Fund.

UNCURRENT COIN.—The last steamer carried away depreciated silver coin, to the value of some $200,000, and foreign coin, worth over $60,000 was shipped to the East for re coinage or circulation where it is worth more than in California. Foreign coinage is rapidly disappearing, and our business transactions are now almost altogether in our own currency.

MADE CRAZY BY SUCCESS.—Mons. Brasca, the former proprietor of the Miners' Restaurant, whose success in making money set him completely crazy, will soon be taken to Stockton. He has been under the best medical treatment in the French Hospital for some time, but without any material change in his favor.

CHARITABLE DONATION.—Mr. J. W. Tucker, the well known jeweler, recently sent $100 to the German Benevolent Society of this city.

INFLUX OF CHINAMEN.—A vessel is momentarily looked for from China, having eight hundred Celestials on board.

ELEPHANTS SOLD.—The two elephants, Victoria and Albert, together with the performing ponies, and all the paraphernalia of the establishment to which they belong, have been sold since their arrival here, for the sum of $20,000 in cash.

"LAYMAN."—We trust every reader of the PACIFIC will carefully read Layman's review on our outside to-day. Politicians are begining to make capital of the *ad captandums* of the book, in their appeals to the "Vulgus." Armed with a few of *Layman's* points their fallacy will be easily exposed.

ESCAPE OF STATE PRISONERS.—Early on Sunday morning last, fourteen prisoners escaped from the State's prison at San Quentin, Marin county. Two of them have been retaken in this city.

MISSIONARIES TO JAPAN.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have just sent out a Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn, as Missionaries to Japan—preparatory to opening a wide missionary field in the country if they are permitted.

RESERVOIR BURST.—Recently, a large reservoir belonging to the Shaw's Flat Ditch Company, gave way, and an immense body of water was precipitated into Sullivan's creek, and swept the Tuolumne with restless force, devastating the creek for several miles. One man was killed by the rush of water, but the body had not been identified.

OUR OWN STATE.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.—It is estimated that we have in this State, agricultural land adapted to purposes of agriculture, forty-one millions six hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred acres, exclusive of swamp and overflowed lands. We have thirty-one millions of acres of grazing land. In 1826, there were produced from 171,560 acres under cultivation, 3,879,032 bushels of wheat, averaging 22 1-12 bushels to the acre. In 1857, from 164,842 acres, 3,205,484 bushels, averaging 19 1-2 bushels per acre. In 1858, from 186,464 acres, 3,568,669 bushels, averaging the same as 1857. There is probably this year a much larger amount of land under cultivation than at any previous period. The season has been fair, and the average yield will be equal to any previous year. California possesses the agricultural capacity to produce grain enough to sustain a population of not less than eighteen millions of inhabitants. Her capacity to raise stock is almost unlimited. Her immense ranges of mountains and foot hills, furnish grazing for herds of hundreds of thousands of cattle, which can be sustained almost entirely without supplies, without the aid of labor.

Our mining resources are incalculable and inexhaustible. To render this the wealthiest State in the Union, and its inhabitants the most comfortable and happy, we want a larger and more permanent population. We want, likewise, the introduction of manufactures of every character, which can sustain themselves against foreign competition. We want to husband our resources, live economically and encourage domestic labor.

We are gradually advancing in all the above particulars. The emigration now setting to our shores will greatly advance us on the road to prosperity. It will add wealth to the state in the form of labor. It will create a home demand for domestic supplies, and thus increase and sustain the wages of labor, and give an impetus to all the various interests of the State. The future presents a hopeful prospect to the true friends of the State, who have an honest attachment to her interests, and are truly devoted to her welfare.—*Sac. Register.*

WATER FRONT OF CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Coast Survey makes the shore line of the Pacific within the bounds of our State, eight hundred and sixty-five miles. This does not include rivers or bays, with narrow entrances, which would add largely to the number of miles given.

THE WOOL TRADE INCREASING.—The wool trade on the upper Sacramento is continually on the increase, and promises to become a most important feature in the trade of the interior. On Monday last the steamer *Gem* brought down eighty-seven bales, and on the trip previous one hundred and twenty bales of good wool, from the counties of Tehama and Colusa. We are informed by a trader in the article, of this city, that there will be exported from California 600,000 fleeces, averaging three and a half pounds to the fleece. This is but the Spring shearing; in the Fall of the year the same amount will be exported.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL.—The *Alameda Gazette* is calling upon the Oaklanders to stir around and use all honorable means to arouse public sentiment in favor of removing the State capital to that place. The *Gazette* thinks that the demonstration made during the last session of the Legislature is an indication of the practicability of the movement; attention is called to the fact that while the question of removal was only beaten by two votes a proposition to appropriate money for the erection of a capitol in Sacramento City was voted down by a majority of forty-five.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A sale of real estate at auction, took place in Sacramento last week. The property was situated just outside of 35th street, on the Drytown road, and sold in lots of from four to seven acres, at $30 to $40 per acre. Title, possession and Sutter's grant.

EXTRAORDINARY FLEECE.—Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co. of San Juan, Monterey county, have a famous French merino buck sheep which was recently shorn of his fleece, weighing, washed and cleaned, forty-two pounds. This is the heaviest fleece we ever heard of—it was the growth of fourteen months and ten days. Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co. are the owners of over twenty thousand sheep in Monterey county, all of the flocks being of American stock, and many of them of the finest French Merino and full blood Saxony.

A LARGE STOCK OF COAL.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have now on their wharf, at Benicia, about ten thousand tons of coal, most of which is anthracite. It is said they have enough now, here and at Panama, to supply their vessels for the next two years.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN NAPA.—A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in Napa on last Friday evening. It commenced with 52 members, 5 of whom are ladies.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The citizens of Sonoma and Napa counties have formed an organization called the Sonoma and Horticultural Society.

COUNTY FINANCES.—The amount of funds in the Contra Costa county treasury on the first of the present month was $6,371 39. The amount in the treasury of Solano county at the same date was $6,523 20.

MINING ACCIDENT.—Mr. John R. Lippett was killed by falling down a shaft in Nevada on Thursday last. Mr. Lippett was formerly from Zanesville, Ohio, and has resided in California since 1849. He was about thirty years of age.

ACCIDENT TO REV. MR. SHUCK.—The Rev. Mr. Shuck, of this city, was dangerously and almost fatally injured on Monday morning, at about nine o'clock, under the following circumstances: He was leading a fine young colt from a vacant lot adjoining his house into the alley, preparatory to sending it into the country, in charge of a boy whom he had selected for that purpose, and just as the latter was about to mount the animal, and while Mr. Shuck was adjusting a portion of the bridle, the horse started, and a rope attached to the animal's neck became fastened to one of Mr. Shuck's legs; he was immediately thrown down and dragged several hundred feet, and very seriously injured. He was much better yesterday, although much bruised. Hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery, and he will doubtless soon be about again as usual.—*Sacramento Register.*

A RICH STRIKE AT GEORGETOWN.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Standard* writes to that paper from Georgetown, May 17th, as follows: A rich strike was made last week, in the limits of Georgetown, by Messrs. Keifer & Co. They took from their claim, the result of nine days work, by three men, nineteen hundred dollars in coarse gold, a portion of which I had the pleasure of handling. The claim is situated almost in the school-house yard, and in sight of the business portion of the town. May the parties find their PILE this week. There is plenty more ground—room for all.

LATE MURDERS BY INDIANS IN THE NORTH.—A telegram from Yreka, dated 14th May says:

James Dugage has returned from the scene of recent Indian murders on the trail leading to Klamath Lake, about sixty miles from Jacksonville. His party found the bodies of four of the murdered men, and the jaw of the fifth; they were buried in a thicket and the graves covered over with brush. Mr. Teal is in Yreka in search of an Indian chief called La Luke, to act as guide in search of the offending parties; all the Indians in Jacksonville were arrested yesterday. Abel George has been committed for trial on charge of the murder of McCasson. There is great excitement in Jacksonville, and the populace would certainly have hung George had the result of the examination been otherwise.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Republicans will hold a State Convention on Wednesday, June 8th; the Anti-Lecompton, or Douglas Democrats on Wednesday June 15th; and the Administration party on Wednesday, June 22d.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEHAMA COUNTY.—A telegram from Red Bluffs, dated 14th May, says:

No change yet in Mr. Krouk's condition; his recovery is still doubtful. There was a petition circulated to-day asking aid of the Governor in expelling the Indians from our county. The people have arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to drive the Indians entirely out of the county. The Indian boy who set fire to Col. Stevenson's house was examined to-day. He still maintains that other Indians compelled him to set fire to the house, threatening to shoot him if he did not. Dr. Earle's premises, a mile and a half north of Hooper's house, was entered last night by some one for the purpose of stealing horses. He was shot at by an employee. Whether he was an Indian or a white man was not ascertained. This occurred about an hour before the burning of Hooker's house.

NEW DITCH SOLD AT SONORA.—On the 9th May, the New Ditch property, as to which there was recently so much popular clamor, was sold at Sonora, to Mr. Davis, the principal mortgage holder, for $78,000. The best of order was observed during the proceedings, the miners present standing in respectful attitude, with heads uncovered in deference to the laws.

TO SANTA CRUZ IN ONE DAY.—Stages are now running daily to and from Santa Cruz to San Francisco, over the mountain road and San Bruno Turnpike, in the short time of twelve hours, a distance of eighty-five miles.

OREGON FRUIT IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent of the California *Farmer*, furnishes statistics of the amount of Oregon Fruit—apples and pears—received at this port from July, 1850, to April, 1859, by which it appears that not less than thirty-six thousand bushels have been sold in this market during the period named. The prices ranged from 7 to 35 cents; probably 14 to 15 cents per lb. would be a fair average for the season. At the latter rate the aggregate value would be $262,710.

MINING ITEMS.

TRINITY COUNTY.—Fox & Campbell's claim is yielding $12 per day, to the man; Van Geeson & Co.'s pays well; Wiley & Co. make $8 to $12 a day. The two last mentioned claims have just been opened. John Moore and Rock are opening claims in the same locality, from which they get most satisfactory prospects. Capt. Thomas' claim pays $10 a day.

At North Fork a great majority of the claims are paying better than usual this year. Lamb, Hale & Co. are making from $30 to $40 a day, to the hand, and have not cleaned up their bed rock ditch this season, where the most of the gold is saved; Williams & Co. are doing equally well. All the miners in the hill diggings are making good wages.—*Trinity Journal.*

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—From all parts of the county we hear the most cheering accounts from the mines. There is no place but what the miners are making better wages than for several years past. Water is plenty for mining purposes in every part of the county.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

AMADOR COUNTY.—The Open Cut Fluming Co. have completed the excavation of the canon into the Volcano Flat, Amador county, and turned the water into it on the 10th of May. Some powder was burned on the occasion. Great benefits are expected to the district from this undertaking. Miners were already opening claims near the head of the cut.

SIERRA COUNTY.—At Rabbit Creek, Taylor & Byington, the Dutch Company, Byington & McMan, Swett, and Thompson & Dever are now at work, and doing remarkably well. In Byington & McMan's claims $870 were taken out, one day last week, from 24 hours washing. Taylor & Byington, the week previous, took out from drift dirt, in six day's washing, $6 000.

GIBSONVILLE.—About sixty claims are being worked, nearly all of which pay wages, while many of them are turning out exceedingly rich yields. In Wilkins' claims about $4,000 were taken out recently, in one week's work.—*Mountain Messenger.*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.—The diggings on the San Gabriel river are exciting a good deal of enquiry, and many persons have left the city within the past few days to engage in the business. There has been about 60 persons at work along the banks and spurs of the mountain, near the river, for some weeks, who are making, on an average, from four to five dollars per day. Although gold was discovered on this river some years since, and men have been almost constantly engaged there in working, it appears that until recently the most profitable diggings have remained undiscovered. The prospect is that a large amount of gold will be taken this season from those mines.—*Southern Vineyard.*

COLORADO AND GILA RIVER MINES.—There are only about five Americans now engaged in the mines on the Colorado, and some seven or eight on the Gila. Of Mexicans there are about 350 on the two rivers engaged in mining. They are making about $1 50 per day. About two weeks since 200 Mexicans arrived at the mines, and report many more on the way.

CARSON VALLEY, UTAH TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the Placerville *Observer*, writing from Gold Canon, 25 miles from Genoa, Carson Valley, on 1st of May, says:

The rich diggings are at the head of the canon I prospected the dirt in the three claims, and am satisfied that they are the richest I have seen since 1854. The prospects I got were from 25 cents to $2 and $3 to the pan. Three Frenchman took out of their claim the snug sum of $389 50, with a rocker. Another company of four men, with a common rocker, took out $260 in three days.—Water is scarce, there being hardly enough for a rocker. A piece of ground, 20 feet long and 10 wide, sold, one day last week, for $600 in cash. The gold is found mostly in decomposed quartz, which is not extensive. The diggings are in a round, sugar-loaf mountain. It is my opinion that rich and extensive diggings will be discovered before many months, as the country has never been thoroughly prospected. Miners down the canon are averaging from $3 to $5 per day to the hand.

Canon City is situated at the mouth of the canon, on a large flat, and immediately on the emigrant road. The diggings on this flat will pay from $4 to $8 per day, when properly opened. A ditch has been dug from Carson river to the flat, a distance of three miles, which supplies the miners with plenty of water the year round. Mr. Rose is the gentleman who had this ditch dug. It cost him $8,000.

SIVER MINE DISCOVERED NEAR MUD LAKE.—Capt. William Weatherlow, — Jennison, George Lathrop, and Joseph Kitts, have discovered recently, a silver mine of large extent, between Honey Lake and Mud Lake. It is situated south of the latter place, and runs in a direct north and south line. In some places the lead is from ten to fifteen feet wide. It can be readily traced. Where the ore does not crop out its presence is readily determined by the color of the ground. Some of the quartz, containing the silver, has been brought to town and assayed by Messrs. Lewis & Bachr. The yield was at the rate of 164 ounces to the ton. The metal is represented to be of the finest quality. The ore resembles that found in the celebrated Arizona mines. The mine is situated about 65 miles north-east from Honey Lake, and is accessible by a good wagon road. The gentlemen named have taken up their claims and will make preparation for working them soon. Work will commence during the summer or fall.—*Shasta Republican.*

EASTERN NEWS.

The Overland Mail from St. Louis arrived on Tuesday evening with dates to May 2nd. From the Missouri *Republican*, of May 2nd, and the N. Y. *Herald*, of April 28th, for which we are indebted to J. W. Sullivan, the prince of news agents in California, we select the following items as latest and most interesting:

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—WASHINGTON, April 30.—The War Department has received a heavy mail from Colonel Johnston, commanding the forces in Utah. The complications and difficulties between the Federal and Judicial officers are fully explained, and his course in responding to the Judiciary, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, is fully sustained and justified.

It appears that Governor Cumming was acting under special instructions from the State Department and directly opposite to the instructions of Col. Johnson and the judicial officers. The Cabinet to-day has the subject under consideration.

Col. Johnston's dispatches change the aspect of affairs there, and it is not known what course the Administration will pursue as between the Federal and judicial officers.

Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, writes to the Indian Bureau, under date of March 18th, that he is in possession of such reliable information as to leave no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that a few days after it there was distributed to the leading church dignitaries thirty dollars worth of the property taken from the massacred party. The seventeen children who escaped were in his care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Butterfield Overland Mail continues to surprise the public by the quickness of its trips and the regularity of its arrivals. The last two deliveries from San Francisco, at St. Louis, were made in a very little more than twenty-one days each.

NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.—The north western boundary question is beginning to excite some attention. The general belief, so far as it has been examined, is that the United States is fairly entitled to have the line run by such a channel as will secure us the islands of Vancouver's Sound, which are in dispute.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.—The Nebraska *News*, of Saturday last, 23d inst., contains the following cheering gold intelligence:

Yesterday at noon we had an interview with Messrs. Joshua Stout and Caleb Sipple, who had just returned from the mines, having left the diggings on the 17th of March, bringing several days later news than has yet been received. They left Rockport, Missouri, last fall, and arrived in the mines on the 10th of November. These gentlemen inform us that the miners are making, in the Spanish diggings, where they were at work, from $3 to $10 per day. The miners are in fine spirits, and highly encouraged and elated with the prospect. The Indians gave them no trouble; they have mostly left to go down along the Santa Fe route.

Coffee and sugar were selling in the mines at 50 cents per pound; whisky, $8 per gallon; molasses, $5 per gallon; lumber, $10 per hundred; oxen, $60 per yoke. The miners' claims are fifty feet on the river by one hundred deep. There is plenty of timber in the mountains for lumber. They met two saw-mills on their way for the mines. These facts can be relied upon as containing the truth about the mines, the latest and entirely reliable.

KANSAS VOTE ON CONVENTION.—The official return of the vote in Kansas upon the question for calling a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution, shows a majority of 3880 in favor of calling the Convention. In accordance with the will of the majority, Governor Medary has called the Convention, to meet at Wyandotte during the month of June.

RUMORS ABOUT CUBA.—Persons are continually finding new proofs of the existence of a large fillibuster organization in the United States to operate against Cuba, and all kinds of reports are circulated by them. Among the last reports made by them to the Captain General of Havana, is one stating that the order of the Sons of Malta is the cover of the movement they pretend to have discovered. While it is to be regretted that any enthusiasts should undertake an attempt like that we are speaking of, their movements should not be looked upon as being an expression of the popular sentiment, either in this country or Cuba.

STEAMER EXPLOSION.—The regular New Orleans and St. Louis packet St. Nicholas, Cap. McMullon commander, on her trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, when passing St. Francis Island, ninety miles below Memphis, April 24th, exploded her boilers, then caught fire and was totally destroyed. The number killed, lost and wounded by this disaster is forty.

PAY OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, who professes to be well posted, says:—Against $56,000 paid away in annual salaries to the Cabinet of the United States, we have to place $287,000 per annum, received by the members of the present Derby Ministry. Besides this, the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one or two other ministers, have official residences, though they rarely occupy them. The Lord Chancellor, whose salary is $50,000 a year, receives a life pension of 35,000, on leaving office—an equivalent for having abandoned a lucrative profession to accept the Chancellorship on the uncertain tenure of the political ascendency of his party; for the rule is imperative in Great Britain, that he who has once sat as Judge shall never go back to the bar—shall never descend, as it is considered, to plead, where he once wore the ermine and the coif.

The vast majority of aspirants to highest offices in England are men of greatest wealth. In the present Derby Ministry are only three men not largely wealthy. These are Disraeli, Walpole, and Lord John Manners, and the poorest of these has at least $25,000 a year private property, over and above his official income. England, which pays her placemen so well, does not neglect them when "used up," but has appropriated a large sum to be annually paid away among retired Ministers, after a certain duration in office, on their application that their pecuniary circumstances require such assistance.

For example, whenever Mr. Disraeli has served two years as Cabinet Minister (which term he will have completed in a few months,) he can claim $10,000 a year for life as pension. Literally, he has scarcely any income of his own, his wife being the owner of large property. Should he again be placed in office the pension would drop, while thus employed and paid, and be resumed on his return to the position of a private person.

The power and patronage of British ministers are immense, but they are exercised quietly and systematically, and the popular press pays little heed to such matters. Occasionally, there are complaints of the manner in which the patronage power is exercised; but the mass of the people, who are excluded from political influence, take little interest in the discussions. Ministers provide well for their sons, nephews, and relations, in the church, in the law, in the army and navy, or in the civil and diplomatic service. In fact, nearly all the younger members of aristocratic families are quartered upon the public in some manner. Talk about patronage in the United States! It is not a circumstance to that of the British Government.

READING FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN.—*Inferior books* are to be rejected, in an age and time when we are courted by whole libraries, and when no man's life is long enough to compass even those which are good and great and famous. Why should we bow down at puddles when we can approach freely to the crystal springheads of science and letters? Half the reading of most people is snatched up at random. Many stupefy themselves over the dullness of authors who ought never to have escaped oblivion. The invention of paper, and printing—especially the production of both by a new motive-power—may be said to have overdone the matter, and made it too easy to be born in the world of authorship. The race would be benefitted by some new invention for strangling nine out of ten that sue for publicity. No man can do his friend or child a more real service than to snatch out of his hand the book that relaxes and effeminates him, lest he destroy the solids, and make his fibre flaccid, by the slops and hashes of a catch-penny press.—But especially is he a benefactor who instils the principle, that no composition should be deliberately sought which is not good, beneficial, and [above mediocrity.—*Dr. J. W. Alexander.*

GOLIAH'S PROCLAMATION.—One Rev. James Cooke Richmond, an Episcopal clergyman, has attempted to provoke several distinguished clergyman to a single combat on the doctrine of succession and the *jure divino* claims of the Episcopal church. Failing in these efforts, he waxes warm and issues the following general proclamation. Some Sunday school boy, with his sling, ought to silence this modern Goliah:

"Therefore, I now proclaim to the world that the Arians, the Presbyterians, the Romanists, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, cannot and dare not meet me; and I am free to confess that, were I in their position, I would also refuse to come; for the Unitarial, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Romish systems are human and divine; they are founded in error and falsehood. They cannot be sustained by argument, by history, by scripture, by antiquity, by tradition, by the universal consent of christians, up to the fourth century; and all of them, except the Latin, are less than four hundred years old. They fall before the holy Catholic church of God, whose great High Priest, Chief Shepherd and Bishop, and Great Vicar, is Christ; that church whose beginning is in Jerusalem, and whose age is eighteen centuries. For this one holy church I am ready to meet all the hosts of schism and sectarianism."—*N. O. Witness.*

GIANT STRIDES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—It is a world of wonders nobody can deny, we take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as seeing news in the abstract. The trans-atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two "termini" on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single-handed, can accomplish. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose name (as the great medical dictator of the present age) it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has, by means of his two remedies, a *Pill* and an *Ointment*, long established a chain of communicating agencies around the globe, without having recourse however to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be but a "*a link in the great chain of causation*," so may HOLLOWAY be said, through the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, to have organized a *Universal Dispensary* for the sick of all nations, without regard to creed or color, whether civilized or savage, simple in their all-sufficiency, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr. HOLLOWAY's establishment in New York, and the inspection with which we were then favored of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprise, from which we deduce the almost inconceivable extent to which his labors have extended, and the consequent universal acceptation of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external disease—pages might be written in adducing proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most sceptical. In proportion as countries are distinct and diversified, so are the means of reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an almost "Pentecostal" array of different tongues. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and in no less than thirty dialects have the wondrous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue enabling millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of *one* master mind successfully competing with the capacities of hundreds, backed by science itself.—*Philadelphia "Press."*

MARRIED.

In this city, May 23d, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Henry M. Newhall to Miss Margaret J. White, all of San Francisco.

In Shasta, May 11th, Mr. Charles Stuart to Miss Leonio Valenten.

In Wyandotte Township, Butte county, May 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Clark to Miss Elice Wyman.

In Putah, Solano county, May 19th, by Rev. Mr. Howlett, L. H. Simmons to Caroline Brinkerhoff.

In Grass Valley, M. J. Andrews to Miss Catherine McDonald.

In Sebastopol, Sacramento county, May 19th, J. F. Bailey to Josephine McCartney.

At San Jose, May 13th, Wm. B. Lathrop to Elizabeth Rife.

In Coloma, May 15th, W. E. Gaylord to Mary A. Woods.

In Penn Valley, May 15th, John W. Hugunin, of Grass Valley, to Eliza Jane Shelby, of Penn Valley.

Near Petaluma, James Armstrong to E. A. Mock.

DIED.

In Sacramento, May 20th, Ann G., wife of the late Samuel Turner, aged 61.

In San Jose, May 20th, Margaret C., wife of J. Milton Williams, aged 27 years and 7 months.

At Sutter Creek, May 18th, James Bevin, aged about 33 years.

In Oroville, May 10th, Eliza Ann, wife of George W. Brooks, aged 43 years 4 months and 6 days.

At the ranch of W. H. Hasty, May 15th, Joseph F. Hamlin, of consumption, aged 26 years.

In Stockton, May 20th, of consumption, George S. Verrill, aged 26 years.

In Sacramento, May 20th, William F. Bailey, aged 23 years, a native of Ohio.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the anly article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in exery experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 122 Washington st., San Francisco

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No 172 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which, on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been effected, new and handsome all sleths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. Times.* mar18-1t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers i Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

AGRICULTURAL STORE.

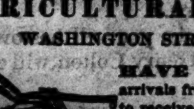
J. D. ARTHUR..............................W. N. ARTHUR

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS,



HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6½ to 7½ feet swath.

Burril's, Manny's, Belott's, Atkins', and all the various styles.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

HALL'S THRASHERS,

ETC........ETC........ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to cal and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
my5-3m] between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

JOHN WIGMORE, CABINET MAKER,

123 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Furniture of every Description made to Order Repairing and Polishing done in a superior manner.

☞ Families and others desirous of having their Furnitu repaired or polished at their residences, can have it done by leav ing their orders as above. oct14-3mo

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.

CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE,
The Indian Rebellion, by Duff.
The Unity of Mankind, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Prime.
Murdock's Translation of Syriac Testament.
Murdock's Mosheim's Church History.
Practical Sermons by N. W. Taylor.
Alexander's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
London Lectures for 1858.
Spurgeon's Gems.
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy.
Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
The New Testament—Paragraph Edition.
Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit—5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c., &c.
For sale by ALLEN & SPIER,
fe10-3m] Union Bookstore, 148 Clay st.

No End to the Good Things

....AT THE....

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
200 do do Pine Apples;
100 do cases China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at the
ap28 1stf WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

HARRIS HOUSE,

PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

G. D. HAGER,..............................PROPRITOR.

This is one of the most commodious and well arranged Houses in the City, being in fine order, newly furnished and renovated throughout. Small families and single persons will find the comforts of a home at the above establishment,

Board per Week..............................$6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms...from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals..............................50
Lodgings, per Night..............................50, 75, 1 00

ECONOMISE!

NEW TEAS!

THE CELEBRATED

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHOICE TEAS at the following prices:
27½ cts ℔ for Oolong Souchong;
37½ cts ℔ for Congou;
40 cts ℔ for English Breakfast;
40 cts ℔ for Breakfast Souchong;
75 cts ℔ for Stiepoy—a very high flavored;
75 cts ℔ for very choice Oolong;
87½ cts ℔ for Young Hyson;
62½ cts ℔ for choice Young Hyson;
25 cts ℔, only, for pure Ground Coffee, fresh roasted daily

No. 173 WASHINGTON STREET,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

☞ OBSERVE!—This is the only bona fide TEA STORE in the State.

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Ten per cent. cheaper than at any other store in the city.
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PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper

OF ALL SIZES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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CASH PAID FOR

WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,

Copper, Brass, Zinc, Rags, Lead, Glass, Bottles, Rope, Horns, Hides, Old Iron, &c., &c.

Depot and Office, 30 and 32 California St.

S. P. TAYLOR, S. L. JAMES, } Proprietors.

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TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 160 Washington street, (Tyler's Bookstore,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

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GOLDEN AGE,

J. H. WATKINS,..............................Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Monday, June 6th, 1859,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 8 o'clock P. M. of

JUNE 4th,

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
an28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles.

Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail,

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
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JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE STORE,

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Near California street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS
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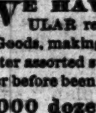

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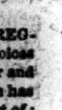

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128 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactures, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen steads,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, asst'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

328 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. m12 6m

THE BEST

....AND....

CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY

GOOD CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS, IS OF

NICHOLS & RAMAGE,

AT THE

BOSTON Clothing Store,

NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most

Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

SCHAFFER & BRECKE, of New York.

TOGETHER WITH

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Of every description: and they sell at

Much Less Prices,

Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is

"ONE PRICE."

m12

NOISY CARRIER'S.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	20 cts.	50
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25	50
" David's Red Ink "	12½	25
" Arnold's " "	12½	25
" " Writing Fluid, qts.	75	1 00
" " " pints	37½	50
" " Copying Ink, qts.	1 00	1 50
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped	25	50
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	50	75
" " small	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	25	1 00
50 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75	1 50
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25	37½

Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.

☞ *All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

m12 2m CHARLES F. KIMBALL.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A More Excellent Way.

"Mother, mother," exclaimed Charley Morris, as he rushed into the house after school in great excitement, "what do you think we are going to do at school?"

"Study, I hope," said his mother quietly, while the little boy stopped to take breath.

"We shall have to, that's a fact," said Charley, "but that was not what I wanted to tell you, mother. You know there is just six weeks before examination, and they are going to give certificates then only to the very best scholars, who have sustained themselves perfectly through the term."

"And you mean, of course, to rank among the very best, if you can," said Mrs. Morris.

"Of course I do, mother, but there is one thing more. The boy who has been at the head of his class for the longest time is to have, besides his diploma, a golden star to wear upon his breast. He will be called the star scholar, and will rank highest in the school."

"So you are aiming at this bright particular star?"

"Yes, mother, and will have it too, you will see! Dr. H. says it is a more honorable distinction than the Legion of Honor. Won't you be proud, mother, to see me wearing it at the evening exhibition. The teachers will come and tell you that your boy is the best scholar in the school." Mrs. Morris smiled, "Won't you be glad, mother?" repeated Charley, eagerly.

"Glad I shall certainly be of the scholarship that has won the honor, if it is fairly earned," replied the mother. "But what are your grounds for expectation?"

"Why, mother, I am at the head of all my classes but one, and in that there is no one above me but Harro Colton. I don't suppose there would be any hope of going beyond him if he was always there, but he is sometimes absent at the hour we recite, and so he won't have as good a chance of keeping his place in the class."

"What is the cause of his absence?"

"He has to do errands for his mother. She takes in sewing, and they are too poor to have any servant, so Henry carries the bundles home."

"Mrs Colton has made great efforts to keep her boy at school. He is a good scholar, is he not?"

"Yes, mother; I don't know a boy that studies harder than Henry Colton."

"Not even Charley Morris?"

"No, mother, but then I am not obliged to study so much because I have been to school more regularly than he has, and then I have more time to myself at home. Why, Henry is up and studying before any one else is stirring in the morning, and always sleeps with his book under his pillow at night."

"Then if he fails to obtain the highest rank in the school, it will not be for want of diligence, or even of scholarship, but from the mere accident of his outward circumstances. But he will doubtless make a greater effort to be punctual these six weeks to come."

"He will, if he knows of the plan," said Charley moodily.

"He learns his lesson at home, does he not, so as to keep up with the class, though he should be absent for a single day?"

"Yes, mother, but to-day we had a special explanation of something in arithmetic, that I know he cannot work out by himself."

"Is my boy quite conscious of the spirit he is indulging?" asked the mother, gently.—"Does he really wish to gain this prize for himself at the expense of one who deserves it full as much, and deserves it perhaps even more?"

"Then you don't want me to get the star after all, mother," said Charley, after a few moments' silence.

"You will not doubt your mother's interest in your improvement, even if she should be less solicitous about this particular honor," Mrs. Morris replied. "You know all the ambition I have in the world, centers in my children.—I would see them active, energetic, foremost, if possible, in the pursuit of every honorable attainment. And yet there is 'a more excellent way' which I would have them follow; an attainment higher even than mental wealth, without which, though possessing 'all knowledge' they are nothing."

Charley's glowing ambition had somewhat cooled during his mother's calm, but earnest conversation. He was listening attentively as he sat in his favorite place at her feet, though his eyes were downcast, and a sense of shame stole over him.

"You remember the passage in which this 'way' is described?" asked his mother.

Charley took down the little well-worn Bible in which he always loved to read aloud to his mother. Turning to the 13th of Corinthians, he slowly read the first six verses.

"Do you think, mother," he asked, "that this forbids seeking any honor for one's self? It says 'seeketh not her own.'"

"It is not necessary for us to settle the bearing of this on the question of prizes in school. But one question comes nearer to the case in hand. Do you think that in strict honesty the star would be *your own*, if you gained it, not by superior scholarship, but by your more prosperous circumstances, and Henry's hindrance through his mother's necessities? The only value of the sign is in the thing signified.—To me this badge would mean, not that my boy was a better scholar than Henry, but only that his father was richer than Henry's mother."

"Mother, I don't want the star at all," said Charley with a resolute effort, "that is, if Henry can get it. I am going around now, if you are willing, to show him about the arithmetic, and to ask his mother to arrange if possible, so that he can attend school constantly, the next six weeks."

Mrs. Colton's consent to the latter arrangement was easily gained, especially when Charley had begged permission to assist in doing the errands after school hours. The obstacles in arithmetic were cleared away, so that the two rivals started on their friendly race with a fair field and no favor to either. Henry had been at the head of the class just the same length of time that Charley had been, before him, when three weeks before examination, he was taken sick. It would be difficult to say which of the two classmates was most disappointed at this derangement of the plans.—Charley watched the progress of the fever almost as anxiously as Mrs. Colton, and daily beset the doctor, to learn the prospect of a speedy recovery.

The third week had arrived before Henry was able to be dressed, and breathe the outer air for a few minutes of the day. Examination day came, and by Charley's earnest entreaties the invalid was permitted to be present on the important occasion. He sat next his friend and leaned upon him when too weary with the effort and excitement. After many less interesting exercises, the President at last arose, and with some words of explanation, proceeded to confer, as he said, the highest mark of honor ever received in the institution. The star was awarded "to Charles Morris, for punctuality of attendance, propriety of deportment, and success in scholarship."

There was a moment of almost breathless attention through the crowded audience, as Charley walked to the foot of the platform, and was seen to address a few words to the President. Those who was nearest could hear him say:

"The star, sir, does not rightly belong to me. Henry Colton has worked harder than I, to obtain it. He is a better scholar, and but for his sickness would have been at the head of all his classes."

After a moment's consultation with the gentlemen on the platform, the President replied:

"The faculty, Morris, prefer that you should retain the star as you have literally fulfilled the conditions prescribed."

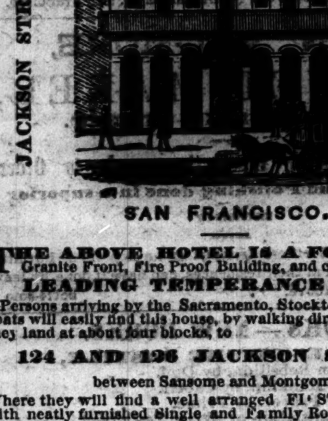
"It would not be right, sir," said Charley, firmly, though with a tremulous voice. "I beg you will give it to Henry."

"In that case, you must yourself bestow it," said the President. "Henry Colton will come forward."

Henry, unsuspecting what was going on, advanced, his pale face flushed with wonder and excitement. Charley, stooping down, fastened the star upon his breast, and then supported him back to their seat. The noisy applaus of the audience jarred almost painfully upon his heart, full as it was, of a deeper joy than earthly fame can give,—the joy of obedience to the precept, "In honor preferring one another." In his mother's loving smile he found a full reward for the sacrifice of his selfish ambition. Coveting earnestly the best gifts, he had found in the spirit of brotherly kindness, "a more excellent way."—*N. Y. Observer.*

TREMONT HOUSE

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.



SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a **LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,

between Sansome and Montgomery,

Where they will find a well arranged FI ST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

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STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.

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FOR SALE BY

ELLIOT & BELL,

Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP. East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Oolong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs, Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Hams, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Maccaroni, Mince Meat in Jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pork, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Salt, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans, Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts, of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the box tle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c. Ginger, Gelatine, Hops, Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews' various other brands.

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Clams, do. Chicken, do. English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do Olives, French and Spanish, Oysters, Fields', Kensett's and Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co., Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, do imitation do. do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

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Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting, Buckets or Pails, Baskets, Boards, wash, Boxes in nests for house stores, Blacking, for stoves or boots, Bread Boards, Bed Cords, Butter Prints, Bath Brick, Bean Pots, Butter Pails, Coffee Mills, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Cans for oils, syrups, &c. Demijohns, Jugs, Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue, Mops, Matches, Mincing Knives, Mats, Preserve Jars, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor, Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield, Sal Soda, Sieves, Iron and Brass, Tubs of all sizes, Wash Boards.

Orders from the country will be carefully filled, and goods guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Prices at retail as low as any dealers will retail at.

Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices.

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College,

Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Thiele, on

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J, Sacramento.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all *curable* diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging and vomitting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHEA, should try the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery.

☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., B. W. CHILDS, M. D., E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ...FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ...$20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ...5 00
" " written " " " 10 00

Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento.	Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker, "	Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "
L. Upson, "	F. P. Tracy, "
Isaac Lohman, "	Rich. Chenery, "
J. B. Wooster, "	J. A. Banks, "
Thos. Gardner, "	P. L. Weaver, "
L. A. Booth, "	S. A. Ballou, Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn, "	P. P. Caine, Oroville.
C. Cole, "	F. E. Cannon, Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins, "	

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an Institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a *science* the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, in *connection* with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about *ninety* per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent., and as water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality, consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go *back* to drugs. Wherever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask yourselves if there *can* be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day.

sep 1

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The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

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The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

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The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:

San Francisco; at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: G. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Welch's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Sonora: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office, Z. B. Tinkum. San Jose: Lowey Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Hinman, Main street.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY.
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 3d of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to

MARY ATKINS,
mar3-3mo Principal.

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MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.
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Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, **$100 for three months**, paid monthly in advance.

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No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

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at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

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I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.

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Downieville, Forest City, Smith's Flat, Minnesota, Chips' Flat, Eureka, Goodyear's Bar, Scale's Diggings, Brandy City, Morrison's, Craig's Flat, Independence Hill, Monte Christo, Poker Flat, Cox's Bar, Nebraska City, Native Ame'n Hill.

In Yuba County.

Park's Bar, Ousley's Bar, Rose's Bar, Long's Bar, Timbuctoo, Greenville, Oregon House, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Railroad Hill, Galena Hill, Young's Gold Hill, Slate Range, Indian Valley.

In Nevada County.

Washington, Alpha, Montezuma, Little York, Red Dog, Snow Point, Cherokee, San Juan, Humbug City, French Corral, Sweetland's, Moore's Flat, (or Clinton.) Woolsey's Flat, Orleans Flat, Eureka South.

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